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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—*MARCELA*. Matinee at 1½ o'clock.WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CROOKING THE LARK*.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOLS, of MINISTERS, BALLS, MUSICAL GEMS, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 3 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—*THE VIRGINIA CUPIDS*. Matinee at 2 o'clock.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.—*SCOTT, DANIEL, SCHLESINGER, &c.*—*ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE*. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.SANTAPPA'S MINISTERS, 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*EUROPEAN SINGERS, DANCIERS, &c.*—*MARCELA*.BRYANT'S MINISTERS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—*SINGING CONCERTS*. Matinee at 2 o'clock.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—*Mr. G. W. Morgan's* ANNUAL CONCERT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Grand Italian Opera*. Matinee at 2 o'clock.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—*EUROPEAN MINISTERS—SINGERS, DANCIERS, &c.*NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—*Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.*SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway.—*Mr. H. H. Bradford's* PICTURES, "SCENES FROM THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the reorganization of the naval pay department was passed. The Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Trumbull's amendment restricting the appointing powers of the President. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, was on the floor, and indulged in an invective against the President and Mr. Seward. He was answered by Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, who defended the course of the President and Secretary against the attack, and declared that the doctrine of the radicals was disunion. The question was taken upon the amendment at the conclusion of Mr. Cowan's speech, and resulted—For the passage of the amendment, 18; against the passage of the amendment, 29; absent or not voting, 10. The following republicans, among others, voted against it—Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Lane of Kansas, Sherman, Stewart and Wilson. The Appropriation bill was then passed without the amendment. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

The House was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

THE CITY.

The Head Centre of the Irish Republic, James Stephens, was the great attraction of the city yesterday. He received his friends at the Metropolitan Hotel, and among the rest Colonel Roberts and the distinguished party, with whom he had a friendly and hopeful interchange of views. He was unable and agreeable to every one. He accepted the resignation of Colonel O'Mahony, and at a serene given to him in the evening by an immense multitude delivered a short and telling speech, which was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the Sanitary Commission reported a plan for the division of the city into six hospital districts, to be known as the Department of Medical Relief, which will be under the control of the Board of Health. In case of epidemic as many hospitals will be established in these districts as the exigencies may require. The matter of allowing the bill to float off from Bureau Island, and drop from the boats conveying it to that depot was discussed. It appears that the carcasses of dead animals, for the safe removal and burial of which the contractors are responsible, have been allowed to fall overboard, and, lodging on Long Island, have become the source of a great nuisance.

The Board of Excise met yesterday. The total number of licenses passed thus far is three thousand. The sutler at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, having applied for a license to sell the matter was referred to the counsel, who rendered his opinion to the effect that the Fort was for practical purposes outside the Excise district. The counsel also declared that the trustees of the village of New Brighton had no authority to grant license or to regulate the sale of liquor in their village, as claimed by them, the sole power in the matter belonging to the Excise Board.

Mr. Henry A. Smythe, whose confirmation as Collector of the Port was announced yesterday in the HERALD, will be duly installed on Tuesday morning next. Mr. Smythe started for Washington yesterday afternoon, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the important duties shortly to devolve upon him. An important gathering of the well-wishers of the Collector paid their respects to him yesterday evening at Washington Heights.

The strike among the shipcarpenters, shipjoiners and shipbuilders still continues. Yesterday the master shipbuilders held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the persons who had assaulted or might assault the men while going to or from their work or while in the employment of the shipbuilders. It was agreed that a letter should be addressed to Superintendent Kennedy, asking the assistance of the Metropolitan police in the matter.

The Housewives' Mutual Protective Association held a meeting in Delancey street last night, and expressed themselves, after a couple of hours quiet talk, fully satisfied with the present condition of their trade. There are no differences between journeymen and boss housewives.

The Freedmen's American and British Commissions held their anniversary last evening at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Sullivan street. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. H. H. Garnet and General O. O. Howard. The speech of the General was listened to with great attention, it being a complete review of the working of the Freedmen's Bureau, the state of the South, its present improvement, and the remedy demanded to remove existing evils.

Major General O. O. Howard yesterday addressed the children of the Fifth Police House of Industry. There was a large concourse of children, present after the address the General looked through the institution.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New York Institution for the Blind took place last evening at Irving Hall. The house was crowded to witness the examination of the pupils.

The anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was celebrated yesterday in Irving Hall. The Secretary's report shows the society to be in a flourishing pecuniary condition, and its operations are giving bright promises of great success among the heathen nations.

The seventh regular examination of the senior class of Columbia College Law school for the degree of Bachelor and for admission to the bar, which was continued at the Institute, No. 37 Lafayette place, for the past three days, was brought to a close yesterday. The students composing the senior class, about sixty-one, during yesterday were examined by Professor Dwight on equity, evidence and practice on the New York code, and several of the young gentlemen passed a fine examination.

A suit was brought yesterday against the Sheriff before Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, to recover the value of a horse and wagon alleged to have been seized and sold under an execution. The verdict was rendered in favor of the sheriff.

dollars, and afterwards sought to be released from such contract, which plaintiff refused, and instituted an action. On the trial it was claimed that the horse belonged to defendant's wife, giving him no authority to sell. Verdict was given for plaintiff for fifty thousand dollars damages.

The Christy will case was again up before Judge Barbour in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to settle the issues to be tried before a jury, and for the appointment of a day on which the case may be tried. Decision was reserved.

An action for breach of contract in the purchase of a farm of fifty acres in Suffolk county, brought by Alexander Henderson against Hannah Iron and another, was tried yesterday in part 3 of the Supreme Court, before Judge Foster. In the contract of sale it was agreed that, in case of non-performance by either party, the sum of five hundred dollars should be forfeited, plaintiff being the purchaser and defendant the sellers. Fraud on the part of plaintiff, in procuring the contract, being set up as defence. A verdict was given for the defendants.

Messrs. Peyton and Frank Jaudon, stock brokers, brought an action against Messrs. Joseph J. Walton and Nehemiah Perry, Jr., which was tried yesterday in Part 2 of the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Walton. The suit was instituted to recover three thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and fourteen cents, claimed to be due plaintiffs as brokers for buying and selling stock. Personal notice of sale of stock not having been given the defendants, a non-suit was granted in the case.

Dennis G. Ferguson, who was arrested some days ago on charge of being implicated in the Lord bond robbery case, was brought before Judge Cardozo, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, through the efforts of his counsel, who objected to his being confined in the Sixth ward station house when the commitment ordered him to be placed in the custody of the City Warden at the Tombs. The Court granted the application for the removal of the prisoner.

In the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, before Commissioner Bates, Colonel T. P. Shaffer was examined in the case of the United States against Otto Bursteinbinder. The Colonel gave his evidence at a considerable length on the properties of nitro-glycerine. The investigation was farther adjourned till Monday next.

John O'Brien was yesterday put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham, for the murder of his wife by shooting. The details of the case have been already reported. The jury, after a brief trial, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Russell sentenced a batch of prisoners convicted of burglary, forgery, larceny and other crimes to serve terms in the State Prison varying from one to five years.

Albert Bryson brought suit yesterday against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company before Judge Reynolds to recover ten thousand dollars damages alleged to have been sustained by being run over by one of their cars in October last. The case was continued.

Lewis Clark and Charles Dennis, charged with the theft of \$120,000 worth of United States bonds and railroad securities from Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, were yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Dowling, the evidence of their accuser, Mr. Morrison, not having been corroborated by that of other witnesses.

Two boys named George Fetherly and Hans Cowden, aged respectively thirteen and fourteen, were yesterday arrested for arson, and, confessing their guilt were sent to the House of Correction.

The Inman line steamship Rina, Captain Tibbitts, will sail at noon to-day from pier 44 North river, for Queens-town and Liverpool. The steamship Borussia, Captain Schwensen, for Copen and Hamburg, will also sail at noon to-day. The mails for both vessels will close at the Post Office at half-past ten.

The steamship Star of the Union, Captain Blanchard, of the Cromwell line, will sail for New Orleans at three P. M. to-day, from pier 9 North river. The mails will close at half past one.

The Empire Stevedore Line steamship Missouri, Captain Loveland, will sail at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, from pier No. 13 North river, foot of Cedar street. The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold closed at 129½ a 14.

The continued advance in gold exerted a favorable influence in trade circles yesterday, and the market for both foreign and domestic produce was generally firmer. Broadstuffs was the most noticeable exception to this rule, however, a strong reaction having set in, resulting in a decline of 20c. a 50c. on flour and 3c. a 5c. on wheat. Provisions were firm. Groceries quiet. Cotton firmer but not active. Petroleum in moderate demand, with an advancing tendency. Whiskey dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau through the Southern States, have made a report of their observations in Virginia and North Carolina. The statements made from time to time by our correspondent, travelling with the commissioners, are fully corroborated by this report, and the outrages perpetrated by the agents of the Bureau in North Carolina are freely ventilated and justly censured. A recommendation is made in the report for the removal of the present officers of the Bureau from those States, and the transfer of the duties to the other commanding troops in the States, as the agents have but little to do, all cases for trial or adjustment having been turned over to the civil courts.

The President has approved the resolution exempting paraffine oil and crude petroleum from internal taxation, and also the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, so that it may determine the claims of army disbursing officers who may ask relief from responsibility for losses sustained by capture or otherwise.

Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason on Thursday by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court now in session at Norfolk. The Court adjourned until June next, when it will meet in Richmond, and it is supposed, proceed to the trial of the prisoner.

Official documents which have been placed in the hands of Secretary Seward by Mr. Romero, the Minister of Mexico at Washington, reveal the fact that Santa Anna was a warm advocate of a monarchical form of government in that country, and is now a warm adherent of Maximilian.

General Butler, in the Music Hall at Boston, yesterday evening, expounded his scheme of reconstruction to an immense audience. All the leading politicians of the State, and some of neighboring States, were in attendance. In his remarks he deprecated the restoration policy of the President and the committee as alike unsatisfactory, and advocated substantially the principles set forth in his plan published some days ago. As an extensive and valuable collection of information regarding the great basin of the Columbia river, the result of five years spent in exploration and observation, is presented in the letter of our correspondent at the Dalles, Oregon. That portion of this immense region which belongs to the United States, lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Mountains on the west, and of which our people generally have only an indistinct idea, is five hundred and twenty-five miles long from north to south and nearly five hundred miles wide, and its area comprises two hundred and sixty thousand square miles, or one-tenth of the territory of our country. Its real wealth has only been a few years in process of development by the hardy pioneers, but already it contains a mining population of over twenty-three thousand, numerous rich mines are being worked in it, and its gold and silver yield of last year was twenty-four millions of dollars, though there are yet tens of thousands of square miles within it on which the eye of a white man has never rested. Our correspondent gives an interesting description of its physical characteristics, its scenery being represented as sublime and its climate as incomparably salubrious.

A list of the names and rank of the officers who died of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Kearney, to the 11th of April, appears in our columns to-day, with some details of the origin and progress of the disease on the vessel.

The American resident in St. Petersburg forwarded an address of congratulations to the Czar on his recent escape from assassination, and received a gracious reply. Both papers are published to-day, with some particulars concerning the assassins.

Gilgiman's Messenger, of Paris, dated on the 24th of April, says that the native Japanese engineer who was connected with the iron-clad built in America for the Ticon, and who was brother of one of the Ambassadors from Japan who had been to Paris, believed himself dishonored by the opinion expressed concerning the vessel, and asked for and obtained permission from the Ticon to commit suicide, and that he consequently ripped open his abdomen in presence of his colleagues and servants, who stood in a circle around him.

The Internal Revenue office, in accordance with the general law, has required all citizens of the South to

render statements of their incomes for 1864, and assessed the price of ratons in the rebel army at forty cents.

General Schies has been confirmed as Minister resident at the Hague.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, who has just arrived at Washington from Arizona, says that it is scarcely possible that the massacre at Fort Goodwin could have occurred. He says that there are not more than seven or eight hundred fighting Apaches in the entire Territory, whereas the report states there were two thousand engaged in the butchery.

The losses consequent on the failure of Messrs. Payne & Co., of Baltimore, and the Merchants' National Bank at Washington, are affecting some of the mercantile houses more disastrously than was at first supposed. Two houses in Baltimore are known to have lost nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and others have suffered considerably, but to what extent is not known.

Mr. Henry G. Wheeler, who has been before the Supreme Court at Boston, was yesterday allowed a reduction of bail from \$200,000 to \$100,000. The Court stated that it did not think Mr. Wheeler's intentions were criminal.

A large meeting of Missouri radicals to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson was held on Thursday evening in St. Louis. Resolutions were adopted condemning the President's course, advocating the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and endorsing the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto.

The flood in the Mississippi shows no sign of abating.

The Factions Democracy of Congress the Reserves of Thaddeus Stevens.

The distinguishing feature in the intensely exciting and unfortunate proceedings in Congress on Thursday last was in the division of the House upon the proposition to open the door to a modification of the third section of the constitutional amendment under consideration. The proposed exclusion till the 4th of July, 1870, of all persons voluntarily aiding the rebellion from the elections for Congress and the Presidential election was obnoxious to a majority of the republican members. They desired a modification, they voted for it, and yet they failed to secure it. The democrats came to the rescue of Thaddeus Stevens, and by shutting off any modification compelled the republicans to take his whole scheme or nothing.

Mr. Stevens having moved the previous question, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio (republican), inquired of the Speaker whether, in case the motion was not seconded, it would be in order to move to strike out the third section, and to substitute the amendment offered by Mr. McKee, of Kentucky (another republican), preventing those persons who had voluntarily taken part in the rebellion from holding any federal office. The Speaker replied that if the previous question should not be seconded, motions to amend would be in order. Mr. Garfield then expressed the hope that the previous question would be voted down. The House divided—yeas 90, nays 59, as counted by the Speaker. Another count was demanded by tellers and ordered, and the result was the same, nearly all the democrats voting with Stevens to cut off all amendments.

Next, it appears that on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were demanded, so as to bring the democrats to the record, when they began to shuffle, so that at the close of the roll call there was one majority against ordering the main question. Then, it appears, Mr. Chandler, of New York; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Kerr and Niblack, of Indiana; and the famous Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, either changed their votes or asked to have their names called, when the main question was carried by five majority. The republican conservatives, thus baffled and betrayed by the democrats, left them in disgust, and in a solid body voted for the Stevens proposition, third section and all.

By the same tactics precisely the democrats gave the assistance required by Stevens to carry through his District Negro Suffrage bill. This is the old destructive game of the Southern secessionists over again. As during the long agony of the slavery agitation they played into the hands of the Northern abolitionists, so now, as if guided by the same reckless and revolutionary designs, the democrats in Congress play into the hands of the Northern abolition radicals. Between the abolitionists and secessionists the Southern States at length were plunged into the fearful abyss of their late rebellion, and the loyal States into the enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure required to save the Union. But the rebellion is suppressed, and slavery with it. The conservatives of the country, merged for a time in the fierce extremes of the two sections, with the return of peace begin to show their heads again. Public sentiment is in favor of reconciliation and restoration. President Johnson, in adopting this policy, is sustained by public opinion. The democrats in Congress, copperheads and all, profess the warmest admiration of his course. Indeed, the most intractable copperheads are the noisiest in their pretences of Johnsonian enthusiasm. And yet, when they might act most efficiently to strengthen the President's hands they serve as the rear guard of Thaddeus Stevens.

What is the meaning of such trickery? We cannot account for it upon any theory of honesty or common sense. We see only that stupid Bourbon infatuation which forgets nothing and learns nothing. It is the old democratic party, is it, and its reign of power and plunder that are to be restored? But that party existed in the world before the last deluge. It is among the fossils of a transition epoch. It is superseded by a new order of things. Nor can the surviving relics of that party hope to play successfully the rôle of the abolitionists between the old democratic and whig parties, in playing fast and loose between the radical party and the administration. The one or the other of these two forces must prevail. There is no ground for an intermediate party. In fastening upon slavery the moral strength of the abolitionists was irresistible as a third party; but what is there left upon which to rebuild the Cincinnati, Charleston or Chicago democratic conventions? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The course of the democrats in Congress is that of a disturbing faction, which, without a fixed policy or principle, must inevitably be ground to powder between the active conflicting ideas which divide the country between the radicals and the administration.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.—The Legislature need not pass any more laws to punish crime in this city until it has abolished police justices. So long as men sit on the bench to shield rogues from the legitimate consequences of their crimes, laws against crime are merely ridiculous. Nine persons, keepers of emigrant boarding houses and emigrant runners, were arrested the other day for a violation of the law in relation to boarding emigrant ships. They were known to be men of bad character, the same class of men that have been in the habit of committing the grossest outrages on emigrants. They were arrested by the police, taken before a justice, and of course discharged "with a reprimand." That is all wrong, and it is time it

was done with. It was said they were the first cases under the law, and they professed ignorance even of the existence of the law. But no persons are better posted as to laws introduced into the Legislature bearing upon their business than these men. They have since made a movement inconsistent with the defence on which they were let off, which is, that they had no criminal intention; that their arrest was a violation of personal liberty, and they have actually commenced proceedings against the officers, which is an outrage in the peculiar style of emigrant runners. If men of this character are to be let off at the discretion of a justice, when caught in the very act of violating the law, what is the use of the law?

James Stephens, H. C. F. E.

The event to which all our Irish fellow citizens and incipient citizens of Irish birth have been looking for some time past—that is, the arrival of James Stephens, Head Centre of the Irish Republic, and universal representative of all the Irish that ever did live, do live, or ever will live—has burst upon us at last. The H. C. is actually in the city of New York. He arrived in the new steamship Napoleon III., from Havre, on Thursday evening. This "Kossuth of Ireland," as may be readily supposed, was received by great demonstrations of loyalty from his fellow citizens (or subjects) of the Irish republic located in America. It was with great difficulty his devoted admirers, the sturdy lovers of independence, could be prevented from turning themselves into horses to draw his carriage through the streets from the ship to the hotel. Mr. Stephens, in good taste, and out of compassion to the bipeds who would have made themselves horses, refused to let them be harnessed. The team which properly belonged to the carriage were nearly frightened to death by the effort to take their vocation from them, but finally escaped with their precious freight to the Metropolitan Hotel. Having arrived safely, Mr. Stephens was immediately called upon by friends and by the "committee," of course, and of course made a little speech full of encouragement and promises. Everybody is happy. Mr. Stephens not less so than any one, at the auspicious event. The bonds of the Irish republic will go up, the subscriptions from the hard-working chambermaids will pour in, we shall have receptions and monster meetings without number, there will be the greatest overflow of eloquence about British tyranny, Irish independence, armed hosts, bloody war, and suffering patriots. We shall have all this without stint for some time to come, to keep up the excitement and flow of funds; and then we shall have—what? Perhaps a collapse, with a good round sum in the hands of the leaders, a la Kossuth, to make them comfortable for life. That will probably be the end of all this fuss, parade and fury.

We say this in kindness to our Irish fellow citizens, and in no spirit of unkindness to the leaders of the Fenians. If there were any chance of success of making Ireland free and establishing a republic, we would not utter a discouraging word, for we know what Ireland has suffered through ages of misrule, and our sympathies are with the Irish people. We do not doubt either that many, if not all the Fenian leaders, are in earnest and imagine they have a chance of accomplishing something. Men of intelligence often become visionary and believe the most improbable things when their feelings and hopes are fixed on an object and when their minds dwell constantly upon it. They become incapable of taking the comprehensive and impartial views others take, and are carried away into the most extravagant schemes by their enthusiasm. We are willing to believe this is the case with the Fenian leaders. Kossuth probably was sincere at one time in his desire and expectation to liberate Hungary, and he had a better chance than the Fenians to liberate Ireland; but when he had no hope of that he found a handsome fund of money in his hands, and to return this to the individual subscribers was neither convenient or possible. These men ought to know what is practicable before they take the hard-earned money of the people.

If it be only a grand display and noise to amuse the Irish people, to gratify their sentiment of love for the old country, and to work up their enthusiasm by a use of amusement, and they are willing to pay for that as they pay for being amused at the theatre, all very well. There is no particular objection to that, so that nobody be hurt and the United States government be not put to expense to maintain the neutrality laws. But if the movement be a serious one on the part of the leaders a few pertinent questions might be asked. How many ships would it take to carry an invading army across the Atlantic—such an army as would not be gobbled up piecemeal by the British men-of-war and reconco? How many? A hundred? Fifty? Twenty? How much money would it cost? A hundred millions? Or fifty millions? And where is this money to come from? Then how are these ships to be obtained, and how get away from our shores? Can one, can a schooner, be permitted to break the neutrality laws and escape the vigilance of our government? But some say the colonies are to be taken first and made the point d'appui of operations for the liberation of Ireland. How absurd! Would not this be filibustering—piracy? There are some Irishmen in the colonies, but there are more of others who do not want to be conquered and governed by a few Irish filibusters. The colonies are not Ireland. And would the United States permit the invasion of a friendly territory? General Meade's presence on the border and the United States Navy on the coast are a sufficient answer to the question as to what our government would be bound to do. It is not a question of sympathy with Irishmen—here or in Ireland—in their generous desires and aspirations. That they have, probably, from both our government and people; but it is one of law, of international obligations and prudence that must govern us in this case. In whatever way we look at the visionary scheme to establish an Irish republic we see it is utterly impracticable. Worse than that; the Irish people are not only deluded, but the leaders are putting this generous country, which some of them have adopted, to great expense and trouble. They have no right to do this under any circumstances, but under the present impracticable and absurd movement they are entirely inexcusable. Perhaps the voice of reason may not be listened to just now, and our Irish fellow citizens may feel it necessary to excite themselves and have a grand sensation, as Head Centre Stephens has arrived, but the time must soon come when the whole affair will collapse and reason regain its sway.

The Tactics of the Radicals—Thad Stevens and His Tongue.

In the old times of peace and plenty, when the present dominant faction was just struggling into existence, we used to hear a great deal about plantation manners and the barbarism of slavery. The debates in Congress at that time furnished the republican editors with a vast quantity of ammunition. Whenever a Southern member became a little violent in his language all the abolition papers would harp upon it as a proof of the demoralizing effects of the peculiar institution. With the philosophic Sumner this was a favorite theme. He would turn it and twist it and squeeze every drop of eloquence and of argument out of it, in the peculiar style which he mistakes for oratory and logic. Under the irritating influences of Sumner and the other reformers and abolitionists affairs in Congress grew worse and worse. Honorable members began to flourish their fists and brandish spittoons and feel in their coats for bowie knives. At this period a Congressman was a walking arsenal. He was afraid to sit down for fear he should stab himself in some portion of his anatomy by accident, and prudent people were afraid to sit near him lest some of his weapons should go off and scatter death and destruction around. He was as dangerous as a box of nitro-glycerine. When excited upon any subject he would pick his teeth ferociously with a large dagger, and shoot down the insolent waiter who happened to bring him rye whiskey for bourbon.

In these good old times, as our readers will remember, Congress became the laughing-stock of Europe. It was suggested that during a heated debate sentinels ought to be posted around the Capitol to warn outsiders to keep beyond pistol shot. Our brethren from the sunny South stalked about the floor of the House breathing threatenings and slaughter against all those who did not agree with them in opinion. Members practised firing at a mark without taking their pistols out of their pockets, in order to be prepared for sudden emergencies. When an important vote was taken each side stood to arms, and those who had no other weapons ascertained that their inkstands were handy and sharpened their penknives on the soles of their boots. Challenges were frequent, though duels were rare. Various attempts were made to scalp Barksdale, of Mississippi, whose life was saved by his wearing a wig. Then Sumner was flogged by Preston Brooks for calling Senator Butler the Sancho Panza of slavery. Afterwards Burlingame desired to fight Brooks with rifles, but the latter gentleman declined. At about the same period Potter, of Wisconsin, invited Pryor, a foolish fire-eater, to an interview in a dark room with a couple of bowie knives; but Pryor also backed down, on the ground that he preferred to fight with some weapon that would not hurt so much. Meanwhile all this rowdiness was set down to the account of slavery, and thus it all assisted to build up the anti-slavery party. So by and by the republican party came into power, the Southern members withdrew from Congress, the rebellion began in earnest, the fighting men went off to the wars, slavery was abolished, and for awhile we had comparative peace and quiet in the marble halls of our national Legislature.

But now that the military part of the war is over, and the battle for the Union has been again transferred to Congress, what do we see and hear? Was the barbarism of slavery as illustrated by the Southern members any worse than the barbarism of anti-slavery as illustrated by the radical members? Were Toombs and his fire-eaters any more rowdier than Thad Stevens and his gang? Were Barksdale, Craig, Pryor and Wigfall any more violent and outrageous than Ben Wade, Ingersoll, Conkling, Trumbull and Blaine? It is true that we have not yet come to scissels, pistol shooting and displays of bowie knives; but no one can say at what moment this may begin. Honorable members have already pretty thoroughly exhausted the vocabulary of hard words, and after abuse come blows. Within a short time Congressmen have declared themselves "responsible" for their language "here or elsewhere," which is equivalent to an invitation to a duel. Look at the belligerent demonstration of Conkling and Blaine. Listen to the blasphemy of Ben Wade, the brutal ravings of Trumbull, the slanders which Ingersoll was permitted to heap upon the President. Read the speech of Thad Stevens, as reported in our columns yesterday. Trumbull and Stevens have outvalled Toombs and Wigfall at their own game. No slave-driver ever cracked his whip in debate so loudly as Stevens cracks his whip over the backs of both republicans and democrats. When Mr. Stevens compared himself to Almighty God, avowed his determination to humiliate the Southern people "like animals or felons," and declared that they ought to be kept "in the penitentiary of hell, guarded by bayonets," he went further than any fire-eater ever cared to go. Yet there was no one to call him to order; no one to resent this disgrace to the House, and even the democratic members submitted to be bullied into the support of the radical plans.

The tongues of Thad Stevens and of Trumbull are the lashes which drive the members before them like a flock of sheep. The tactics of the radicals are to bully Congress and then to bully the country into an endorsement of their scheme of reconstruction, just as the fire-eaters used to bully everybody into acquiescence in their demands. But we warn the people that, as the former extravaganzas in Congress were followed by civil war, so the extravaganzas of the radicals will result in a military despotism unless they are checked and rebuked at the polls. Our warnings in regard to the rebellion have been proved too true, and our warnings in regard to the radicals will be equally justified by the facts of the future.

JEFF DAVIS—A TRUE BILL.—On Thursday afternoon, it appears, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Norfolk, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June (the fifth of the month), to meet in Richmond. Jeff Davis, then, is fixed for a trial at last. Richmond is within the circuit of Chief Justice Chase; but whether he has consented to hold a court there or not, as provided for in this indictment, we have yet to learn. It will be remembered that last November he objected, in consideration of the unsettled and unsatisfactory state of things existing in Virginia, including the supremacy of military law. We presume, however, that, in removing martial law from Virginia, President Johnson will endeavor to remove this objection of the

Chief Justice. But he suggested last November the necessity of some legislation from Congress to meet the case. The matter has been for some time before the Judiciary Committee of the House; but although we have heard that the committee have been laboring to provide for a trial that will insure conviction, we have heard nothing more. Doubtless, however, the Grand Jury at Norfolk has been acting by authority, and their removal of the case to Richmond and appointment of the day means that the trial is provided for and that counsel and witnesses on both sides are ready. It is understood that in casting about among the most distinguished lawyers in the country, Davis, not long after his incarceration hit upon Charles O'Connor, of this city, as his leading counsel, and that Mr. O'Connor is now preparing himself for the heavy task before him.

THE LOTTERY AND POLICY SWINDLER.—Mr. Scott and Marcus Cicero Stanley.—We give elsewhere the card of Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley in relation to the recent affidavit of Mr. Scott, of New Jersey, on the lottery swindle. Our readers will remember that Mr. Scott, of New Jersey, swore that he had been robbed of forty-one thousand dollars by certain persons, dealers in lotteries, the most prominent of the number being the Hon. Ben Wood. Mr. Scott then, as alleged, made another affidavit, swearing that he had been incited to make those allegations by Marcus Cicero Stanley. It is now declared by Mr. Stanley that this latter Scott—Lymon B. Scott—is a myth, a fiction, a weak invention of the lottery robbers, put up to break the force of the charges made in the first affidavit; that the real Scott is named Lymon C.; and, furthermore, Mr. Stanley proposes, for a reasonable forfeit, to prove all the statements made in the first affidavit, out of the mouth of Ben Wood himself, unless that honorable Senator shall "decline to answer all questions pertinent to the issue, on the ground that such answers would degrade or criminate him."

This, as was observed by the learned Touchstone, "is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." Whatever doubt there may be as to the motives of the parties to this quarrel, there is one point as to which there can be no doubt at all—that is, that all are right who denounce the villany of the lottery swindle. Therefore, the more noise that is made on this matter, the more affidavits there are, pro and con, the more the modus operandi of this enormous swindle is brought before the people, the better for public morality. Gambling in any shape is bad enough, demoralizing enough; but all other gambling together does not do one tithe the harm done by the lottery and policy dealers. The dupes of this villany are found in the poorer classes, and while other gambling only does harm in the cities or towns and in gambling houses, the lottery gambler, by means of his circulars, invades every house in the land, and tempts to ruin the unsophisticated youth of the rural districts. No other system of villany ever invented could possibly be so effective for the absolute destruction of public morality.

It is to be hoped that these disclosures, if the quarrel is kept up, will open the eyes of the dupes throughout the country, and there is a possibility that the attention of our law officers may be called to the fact that the lottery business is nowhere so flourishing as in this State of New York, where we have the strongest possible enactments against it.

Lieutenant General Scott at West Point.

This veteran hero made his usual annual visit to West Point on Thursday last. The occasion was taken advantage of to honor the old soldier by the officers of the army on duty here. General Van Vliet placed at the disposal of the General the government steamer C. W. Thomas. The Lieutenant General was accompanied by two members of his staff in Mexico, Colonels Munroe and Van Buren; also by Major Generals Pleasanton, Butterfield, Potter, Van Vliet and Vogdes, and a select party of prominent civilians. General Vogdes sent the band of the First regular artillery with the company. On passing Castle William, Governor's Island, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, by order of General Butterfield, in honor of the hero of two wars. At dinner on board the steamer, seated in honor of General Scott were drunk with much enthusiasm by all the party. The Lieutenant General expressed himself much indebted to all for their courtesy and kindness. On the way up the river every steamer honored the Lieutenant General by salutes and dipping their colors. Passing Stony Point, a place famous in revolutionary story, and "Benny Havens," a place well remembered by many living West Pointers, the band played appropriate airs. On arriving at West Point the Lieutenant General was received with due honors by General Cullum, Colonel Black and Captain Boynton. The cadets were out on parade and presented a fine appearance. The Lieutenant General is in rather feeble health.

The Recent Failure in Baltimore.

HEAVY LOSSES TO BALTIMORE CITY BANK AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1866.

The results of the failure of Messrs. Payne & Co., of this city—already known to the public as the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington—proves to